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JANUARY 1, 1899

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OUR 27TH YEAR.

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WALWORTH & CO.,

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ney are not only effii pleasant to be taken
must make them
one public."—Jules Hauel,
r, Philadelphia, Pa.

or's Pills are highly and univery spoken of by the people about. I make almost daily use of them y practice."—Dr. I. E. Fowler, port, Conn.

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Pills, and they have corrected the costive habit."—Rev. F. B. Harlowe, Atlanta, Ga.

Children Need As a Cathartic,

ately becoming the favorite wherever used. For malarial poisons, there is no more effective antidote.

more effective antidote.

"After suffering eight years from chills and fever, with only occasional intervals of rest of a few days at a time, I was cured by Ayer's Pills alone. My case had resisted continuous treatment with the usual doctors' prescriptions and a great number of proprietary medicines; but under the influence of Ayer's Pills the chills and fever ceased, my liver and stomach were restored to healthy action, and my usual good health returned. Without exaggeration, I will say that Ayer's Pills cannot be excelled as a remedy for a disordered system caused by malarial poisons."—

S. L. Barrow, Gordon, Texas.

"During the past three months our

"During the past three months our city has been scourged with yellow fever. Many friends and neighbors have been taken from us. In several cases,

broke the attack of the fever, and saved the patient's life."—James M. Crofut, Beaufort, S. C.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.



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THE OLDEST AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN MARTIAND, AND FOR THE YEARS THE ONLY ONE.

89 REW FARM.

Vol. XXVII. BALTIMORE, January I, 1890. No. I.

OUR 27th YEAR.

With this number we enter upon our 27th year. We are glad to be able to thank our patrons, both subscribers and advertisers, for the generous manner in which they have helped us through 1889.

Many of them—a host of them—promise us in this way "A Happy Year" to come, and we wish them, each and every one of them, "A Happy New Year."

We have added largely to our labors; but we believe we shall be justified by an increased patronage, for already for everyone lost dozens have arrived to encourage as.

Many have signified their desire to bring us subscribers and we are now already feeling the effect of their labors. We thank them for what they have done and for what they are doing.

The prospect for 1890 is that it will be a "red-letter" year. We shall be happy

if we are able at its close to say, more than in any previous year have been added to our list.

We shall distribute thousands of sample copies throughout the country and these will prepare the way for workers, who can easily add hundreds to our list, to their own benefit and to our rejoicing.

As in the past we expect to speak no uncertain word; but to advocate whatever we actually believe to be for the interest of the farmer.

This year should bring him a much brighter prospect than for years past, and he must be quick to act in all ways, that he may profit by better men in power, better laws enacted and enforced, better prices, better times and happier homes.

Subscribe now so as to commence with the new volume. 52 numbers for \$1.00.

For The Maryland Farmer.

A FEW ACRES.

It is much easier to cultivate a few acres well, than to half cultivate a large number of acres.

A few acres well cultivated will produce a greater income than a large number of acres half cultivated.

Better satisfaction comes to us when a few acres are well cultivated than when we have done twice the work on a large number of acres and not accomplished as much profit.

Large sums have been made from very small tracts of ground, and we have the fact enforced by sufficient evidence to believe it.

We may look upon E. P. Roe's \$5000 from two acres of ground with some skepticism; but there certainly is an element of truth in it.

Need of experience and a season of preparation are required to make large sums from a few acres; but it can be done.

The man who said whenever he thought he did not have enough land, he put another acre on the top of every one he had until he had enough, told the philosophy of profiting from a few acres.

High cultivation is the great requirement, and this includes everything needed for success.

It includes a thorough enrichment of the soil and a knowledge of fertilizers needed.

It includes clean cultivation and thorough training and such a system of work as is adapted to every variety of crop.

It includes irrigation at the proper season and in the proper proportion.

It includes the command of plenty of help in harvesting to do the work at the proper time and in the proper manner, with neither delay nor loss. It includes even the best method of sale and quick and reliable markets.

These things are necessary to make a few acres produce a large sum and bring in a comfortable income.

A gentleman was one day met on the road driving a very handsome turn-out into the city and was asked how he had managed to raise a large family and become so well off on only five acres?

He replied that he and his family all knew how to work, where to sell and when to sell.

The last was as important as the first and all were equally necessary.

Don't expect to succeed on a few acres unless you have learned how to do it and can give the work, the fertilizer, the attention which success demands.

The cultivation of a few acres is the only solution of the problem which is now confronting the farmers of our country.

It is bringing the work, the expenditure and the economies within the farmer's control.

It is sure to enable him to get the pay for his own labor and that of his family, if nothing more.

Possibly it will destroy the evils of overproduction, middlemen, oppressive combinations, and those similar monopolies which now are eating out the prosperity of the farmer.

A few acres well tilled, a comfortable and happy home, a life of enjoyment, contentment and peace—after these let us aspire.

The tender words and loving deeds which we scatter for the hearts which are nearest to us are immortal seed, that will spring up in everlasting beauty, not only in our own lives, but in the lives of those born after us.

For The Maryland Farmer.

"GET A FAIR PRICE FOR IT."

From Des Moines, Iowa, comes to us "The Opinion-Outlook. Combination of Women's Public Opinion and Teacher's Outlook, Devoted to civil and Political Progress."

They have copied our article from one of our November numbers on "To make Farming pay," and comment upon it pleasantly, for which accept our thanks. Among other things, they say:

"The above from the "Maryland Farmer" is very good advice—but just how to comply with the latter clause of the next to the last sentence is what puzzles most farmers. In fact is the very thing which has been puzzling them for some years, and especially so this year. After having met every other condition named in the article he fails in this one particular to "get a good price for it." Will the "Farmer" please tell us how we are to accomplish this most important of all the conditions named?"

This opens up a subject on which we have been commenting for some time past and which is just as vital to the farmers of the East as it is to those of Iowa.

Let us look at it practically as it concerns the farmers of the whole country. To get a fair price for their preduce, means a good living profit upon all that is sold from their farms.

We used the word "fair" instead of "good;" but they mean the same, no doubt.

The consumer is paying a high price for everything which is produced upon the farm. All vegetables, before they get upon the purchaser's table, have brought a large sum comparatively.

Fruits are so far up, that the consumer unless with a full pocket book must do without them.

Apples \$3.00 or more a barrel, which have brought the farmer 60c to 75c; and all other northern fruits in proportion. Bananas from \$1.00 to \$2.00 a bunch, which have brought the farmer 10c to 12c; and all other Southern fruits in proportion.

The consumer is paying enough for what he buys, the farmer is not getting it. Where does the profit go?

The land is full of people who merely handle the farmer's produce and take for themselves all this difference, between him and the consumer.

The first on the list is the great Rail-Road monopolies, who hesitate not to put on the transportation "all it will bear."

The next are the Trust monopolies who control the prices to the producer and the prices to the retailers.

Lastly the retailers, who put on the price to the consumers.

"To get a fair price" these agents must be disposed of in some way, or their fearful greed curbed by the steps which united action by farmers can secure in legislatures and law.

"To get a fair price" the farmer must get as near the consumer as possible; sell directly to him if he can; and in any event avoid more than one between him and the consumer.

This is our method of securing to the farmer a good price for his produce. We will do all in our power to bring about that condition of things, where the monopolies, the trusts, the hosts of handlers can be "downed," and the consumer and producer be brought together.

Then a fair price will be obtained and farming will be sure to pay.

Subscribe now so as to commence with the new volume. 52 numbers for \$1.00.

UNION OF FARMERS AND KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

The full text of the agreement is as follows:

Agreement made this day between the undersigned committee representing the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union on the one part and the undersigned committee representing the Knights of Labor on the other part, witnesseth:

The undersigned committee representing the Knights of Labor, having read the demands of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, which are embodied in this agreement, hereby endorses the same on the behalf of the Knights of Labor, and, for the purpose of giving practical effect to the demands herein set forth, the legislative committee of both organizations will act in concert before Congress for the purpose of securing the enactment of laws in harmony with the demands mutually agreed. And it is further agreed, in order to carry out these objects, that we will support for office only such men as can be depended upon to enact these principles into statute law, uninfluenced by party caucus. The demands are as follows:

That we demand the abolition of national banks and the substitution of legal-tender treasury notes in lieu of national bank notes, issued in sufficient volume to do the business of the country on a cash system; regulating the amount needed on a per capita basis, as the business interests of the country demand, and that all money issued by the government shall be legal tender in payment of all debts, both public and private.

That we demand that Congress shall pass such laws as shall effectually prevent the dealing in futures of all agricultural and mechanical productions, pursuing a stringent system of procedure in trials as shall secure the prompt conviction and

imposing such penalties as shall secure the most perfect compliance with law.

That we demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

That we demand the passage of laws prohibiting the alien ownership of land, and that Congress take early action to devise some plan to obtain all lands now owned by aliens and foreign syndicates; and that all lands now held by railroad and other corporations in excess of such as is actually used and needed by them be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.

Believing in the doctrine of equal rights to all and special favors to none, we demand that taxation, national or State, shall not be used to build up one in crest or class at the expense of another. We believe that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we demand that all revenues—national, State or county—shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government economically and honestly administered.

That the Congress issue a sufficient amount of fractional paper currency to facilitate exchange through the medium of the United States mail.

That the means of communication and transportation shall be controlled by and operated in the interest of the people, as is the United States Postal system.

For the better protection of the interests of the two organizations it is hereby agreed that such seals or emblems as the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union may adopt will be recognized and protected in transit or otherwise by the Knights of Labor, and that all seals and labels of the Knights of Labor will in like manner be recognized by the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union.

Entered as second class matter at Baltimore, Md.

THE

MARYLAND FARMER

AND

NEW FARM.

Agriculture, Live Stock and Home Life.

Oldest Agricultural Journal in Maryland and for ten years the only one.

27 E. PRATT STREET,

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ISSUED EVERY WEEK.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Those who are in arrears for the year 1888, will please take notice that our terms are \$1.00 in advance, and \$1.50 if not paid until the close of the year. We wish to give all our subscribers evidence of our liberal disposition in this respect, and will now give them a reasonable time, say one month, to pay at \$1.00 a year, for all arrearages, after which they will be charged at published rates. This notice appeared the first of December and ends with January 1st.

Having made such arrangements that we can supply any of our readers with facilities for procuring homes, either in the city or in the country, we would ask that they make their wants known to us. The wide range over which this magazine extends will enable us to gather information from Maine to California, and to meet almost every case without cost to you.

BILLS.

As is customary with the opening year we enclose bills to our subscribers.

To those in arrears, we request immediate payment.

Those who receive them for the current year have the privilege of paying in advance at \$1.00, or deferring payment till the close of the year at \$1.50.

We prefer that all should pay in advance. It is pleasanter for all concerned. We know then what the year has in store for us, and each one is conscious of reading his own paper.

Make this, our 27th year, memorable for good things. Send a new name with your own, if possible, and see what we will send you for it.

SWINE.

The Agricultural College, in view of its great work in behalf of the Farmers, have a very fine lot of Yorkshire Swine, which they offer at very reasonable prices. We advise our readers to write "Pres. H. E. Alvord, Agricultural College, Md." Enterprising farmers should know about these things and a postal card will bring the information.

For The Maryland Farmer.

OUR AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

It seems evident that the Maryland Agricultural College, under the presidency of Henry E. Alvord is doing a great and good work for the farmers of the State. While we would be glad to see it as far as practicable devoted exclusively to Agriculture, leaving out purely classical studies, we cannot fail to make record of the improved work it has done and is doing.

The time may come, when the private stockholders will join the State in making it Agricultural de facto, instead of merely approximately so—for that we hope and labor.

However, we commenced this article to show our appreciation of the good work done there by President Alvord. He has been constantly busy. He found things in a deplorable condition and has taken things in hand resolved to improve them.

The farm was without stock and he brought to it his own private stock which has been generously kept from his private purse mainly, while used for college benefit.

His experiments have been fully as extensive as his opportunity and funds would warrant, and his exhibitions at the county fairs have been interesting and valuable.

He has visited in person all parts of the State, and his many addresses have been filled with information and an earnest striving to benefit his hearers.

It is only reasonable that the results should be of great good to the college and to the people.

We hope our Legislature will bear these things in mind, and be generous to the College in their appropriations.

Consumption Surely Cured.

To the Editor:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for consumption. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. Address. Respectfully, T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

Subscribe now so as to commence with the new volume. 52 numbers for \$1.00.

SPECIMEN COPIES.

We send out many Specimen Copies of our Weekly Magazine—The Maryland Farmer and New Farm.

We ask those who receive them to examine them and send us their order.

Date and sign the enclosed subscription blank and send to us.

If convenient send the cash \$1.00; but if not convenient to-day merely send the order now.

It will not cost you two cents a week to have this Magazine 52 times in the year.

ELECTRIC BELT FREE.

To introduce it and obtain agents the undersigned firm will give away a few of their \$5.00 German Electric Belts invented by Prof. Van der Weyde, Pres. of the New York Electrical Society (U. S. Pat. 257,647) a positive cure for Nervous Debility, Rheumatism, Loss of Power, &c. Address Electric Agency, P. O Box 178, Brooklyn, N. Y. Write them to-day.

Farms For Sale.

- 500 Acres. White Hall, 2 miles from Farmington Landing on the Potomac River, P. G. Co., Md.—Large old fashioned farm house. Fine view up and down the river. Goud soil for wheat, corn, tobacco, grapes and vegetables. Land slopes from dwelling on high hill to creek below. Fine marl bed on property—title perfect. A great bargain \$7,000 cash.
- 169 Acres, on Patuxent River. 2 miles from steamboat landing, Weems line. 3 story dwelling in fair condition—2 good 40ft barns, large corn house and large carriage house—2 tenant houses—excellent loamy soil—under all chestnut fencing and divided into three fields. Will sell for \$25 an acre, (worth \$50) half cash. Call and get further directions—This is a Home Farm.
- 600 Acres, near Morehead City, N. C. A good home. One chance in a thousand.—200 timber, 200 cultivated, 200 permanent evergreen pasture. Remarkably healthy, pure water, cool ocean breezes in summer, snow very rare. Good neighbors, plenty of buildings, R. R. station on the property, The ocean and city in full view, Fish and game in abundance. \$3,500, to suit.
- 10 Acres. Park Heights, beautiful building site, or will divide into two lots—Only \$1500 an acre.

Address MARYLAND FARMER.

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POTTED

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

A writer in Popular Gardening has this to say concerning potted strawberry plants: "The claim made by over zealous advertisers that strawberries grown in this manner produce a full crop the next season after planting should be taken with a grain of allowance. Nearly all growers use a mixture in potting, which, if not clay, is of such a nature that, when the plant is shipped to such a distance as to become dry, the ball of earth becomes about as hard as a cobble stone."

A writer in The American Garden presents the following in this connection:

"No experienced grower would dream of potting layer plants in any place but in the field where they are grown. Briefly, the method is this: In June, after the fruiting season, the layers are placed in two inch pots, the soil is made friable by a trowel as the potter works, the pots filled with this soil and sunk to the level of the surface. The joint of the layer is placed in the center of the pot, and a small stone placed on it to keep it in place. Plants potted in this manner will generally root in from ten days to two weeks and are then separated from the parent plant. The potted plants are then placed together or allowed to remain where they are for three or four days before shipment. They are then turned out of the pots, wrapped singly in paper and packed is, of course, possible that packed. the plants the writer we quote speaks of had been grown in a dry soil, shipped a long distance and had become dry. In that case they would be likely to be in the hard condition described. We have received just such plants, and by thoroughly saturating the ball of earth with water found no difficulty making them

"Now, as to the crop: we have set large areas, and always use potted layers, when possible, in growing for fruit. Of course, it would be an expensive plan to buy petted plants for large plantings, but when one has a plantation it is not a costly matter to pot up all the plants wanted and gain a crop over layer planting, besides obtaining much better fruit."

PRUNING GRAPE VINES

Fall pruning of grape vines is steadily gaining favor with eastern vineyardists, who claim many advantages for pruning in November. Among the advantages claimed are: Work is not so pressing and more time may be devoted to this work; the wood is sufficiently ripened and the outdoor work is more agreeable than it will be the following month. In fall pruning more buds are left on than in winter pruning.

Whenever pruned, it must be borne in mind that the grape vine bears its fruit on shoots of the current year, produced from eyes on the previous year's wood. It is important to understand this, because it shows the necessity of keeping up a supply of young wood wherever it is desired to produce fruit. It is immaterial what method of training be followed; this principle of production must always be observed.

Beecham's Pills act like magic on a weak stomach.

KEEPING APPLES.

Last year a correspondent of Green's Fruit Grower gathered a lot of dry maple leaves, put a few in the bottom of barrels, then a layer of apples, and then a layer of leaves, and so on until the barrels were full. He then covered them with leaves, and they kept nicely and were sold in the spring for \$2.50 per barrel, while he could get but \$1 in the fall. He sold some in May to a dealer and he helped pick them over. The dealer said he never saw apples keep so well in his life. Some of the barrels didn't have a dozen specked apples.

Look Here, Friend, Are you Sick?

Do you suffer from Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Liver Complaint, Nervousness, Lost Appetite, Biliousness, Exhaustion or Tired Feeling, Pains in Chest or Lungs, Dry Cough, Night-sweats or any form of consumption? If so send to Prof. Hart, 88 Warren St., New York, who will send you free, by mail, a bottle of Floraplextion, which is a sure cure. Send to day.

of friends

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the South.

West and

Territory, best in Maryland, Virginia,

and

overy State

circulation reaches

A CONVENIENT HOUSE.

Plans for a Residence in Which the Mistress May "Do Her Own Work."

"She does her own work" is an expression frequently used of a lady who does not employ help. A difficulty in planning a one story house is in providing room for a servant. It is not desirable to have her room opening from the sitting room or dining room, nor is it altogether satisfactory to have such a room opening from the kitchen. Furthermore, the expense of placing it in any of these places is a very material consideration. In the plan which is here given this difficulty is met by providing a stairway that leads to the high part of the roof over the dining room. Thus, with very little additional expense, a large, airy room, one which cannot but be in every way satisfactory, is provided for the servant.

The arrangement of the pantries between the kitchen and dining room is in every way

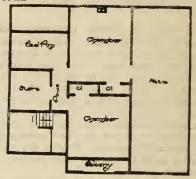
modern. On one side is a china closet with glass doors in the upper section, and on the other side is a kitchen cupboard with panel doors. Under this cupboard is a flour bin, and in connection with it a marble dough stone, than which nothing can be better for molding bread or pastry.

It is one of the requirements of a popular floor plan, no matter how small or unpretentious the house may be, that there be the semblance of luxury in all its appointments. There must be an approach in that direction. There

GROUND MLOOR.

must be the same classification of rooms in a small, one-story house that is to be found in the more expensive and elaborate structure. In this case, in a small, inexpensive, one-story house, there is parlor, sitting room, dining room and kitchen, and as well the bedrooms. This makes the planning of low cost, one-story houses a very troublesome matter. The classification is on the wrong side of the house. There is a very large amount of space for parlor, sitting room and dining room, but when it comes to the bedrooms, classification is not to be considered. We often see families living in houses where they insist upon the use of all of the day

rooms above mentioned, but are apparently content with two, or at most three, bedrooms.



and Floor second story.

This suggests a consolidation at night which is uncomfortable to contemplate. In making use of the attic space a part of the problem of added bedrooms in a low cost house, which has nearly all of the rooms on one floor, is met. These attic rooms are quite as comfortable and in every way as satisfactory as those which are below, as the ceilings are square, the stories sufficiently high and ventilation by windows amply provided for. More than the one bedroom could be added if desired.

Another peculiarity with respect to the planning of one story houses is that people will content themselves with a bedroom much smaller than they will in a two story house of the same cost. The same accommodations can be provided in a two story house at a less cost than in a one story house for reasons which are obvious to any one who will stop to think about it. The roof and foundation of a one story house would be ample for one, two, or more stories high. A two story house is more imposing, affords better ventilation, and with the conveniences of plumbing, is in every way as convenient as the one story house.



The one story dwelling was altogether logical at a time when all of the water and fuel

our ability to do good, and helps the one who sends us the

to

adds

Every subscriber

in

had to be carried to the second floor and all of the ashes and slops down stairs and out of the house. Furnaces, plumbing apparatus and other helps to housekeeping suggest something different. If we have four rooms down stairs we have place for four rooms and a bath room up stairs. This number of rooms can be built at about the same cost as the one story house, which is given herewith.

There are conditions wherein the house which is given would be desirable—as a home for a man and his wife, with one or two children, or for people without children.

The annexed schedule gives an ic	iea of
costs:	
Building-First floor, pine	\$1.300
Privy, vaults.	82
Cisterns, connections	40
Illuminating gaspipe	22
Plumbing-Cellar sink, kitchen sink, bath-	
tub, water closet, washstand, street	
washer, city and cistern water	200
Gas fixtures	85
Mantels and grates	4.7
Furnace	170
Total	\$1,850

CARE OF CUTTINGS.

It does not seem to be generally understood that nearly all varieties of cuttings can be easily rooted before it is time to plant them in the spring. A Michigan correspondent in American Agriculturist explains that the cuttings are made in autumn, after the leaves fall, and tied firmly in little bunches of fifty or one hundred each. Each bundle should be marked by using two slips of pine, painted one side with white lead or yellow ochre, and the name distinctly written with a lead pencil in the fresh paint. This is covered by the other slip, and the two are tied together with a piece of thread. This is firmly tied in the bundle, and it will not be necessary to guess at the name of the cuttings. They are stored through the winter either by placing on a bed of moist earth, butt end down, or in a trench two feet wide and four inches deeper than the height of the cuttings. The cuttings are placed compactly in this trench, butt end up, and covered with three or four inches of rich garden soil. When the ground begins to freeze they are covered deeply with stable manure, straw or leaves, putting on enough to keep the frost from the cuttings. In the spring this manure is removed and the soil over the cuttings » leveled. If it gets dry it is sprinkled

with water and kept moist, but not wet, and when the time comes to plant them, most varieties will have good roots started, while the buds are dormant, and when planted they are more sure to grow than if not so treated. The trench should be made on ground where water does not stand. For some of the choicer varieties of grapes, or other cuttings wanted early, a cold frame placed over the trench in the spring, after the manure is taken off, will forward them several days earlier.

GATHERED CRUMBS.

A liberal top dressing of ashes on an orchard that is beginning to fail will often give satisfactory results. The use of stable manure is also highly recommended as a stimulant for old trees.

Plowing the cabbage ground late in the fall and exposing it more thoroughly to freezing will kill a great many injurious pests.

Cedar and locust each make posts of great durability when set in the ground.

Trees in yards where fowls are confined or much frequented by them are often benefited thereby. Insect injuries are lessened and the fruit is fairer.

Sheep digest their food more thoroughly than any other domestic animals, consequently sheep manure is one of the best of animal manures. Lands pastured by sheep increase in fertility.

New York state is reported to have produced last season 2,088,845 pounds of honey, being exceeded only by Tennessee with 2,130,689 pounds.

Rye can be raised after corn or potatoes and be pastured a good deal through the winter and then make a good crop, or it may be plowed in for green manure in the spring.

According to good authorities and observers quail are the most effective enemies of the chinch bug of any of the feathered tribes.

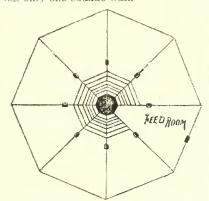
According to the commissioner of agriculture, the poultry products of the United States the last year had a farm value of at least \$200,000,000, and no less than 16,000,000 dozen eggs were imported at a first cost of over 15 cents per dozen, while the average annual value of such importation during the past four years has been \$2.216,326.

think

not

CHICKEN HOUSE.

The advantages claimed for the poultry house represented in the cut are: concentration of all labor connected with it, more square feet of surface for the same outside wall, and each apartment has only one outside wall.



PLAN FOR A POULTRY HOUSE.

The ventilation is in the center, and is indicated in the cut by the dark spot. The roosts are placed close to the ventilation, with a tight floor just below, slanted toward the ventilator, which is large enough at the bottom to hold the' droppings. These can then be taken out at the feed room by placing a box of convenient size under the ventilator. They can be removed without handling. Doors are placed just outside the roosts. to permit one to pass around through the different apartments. A building of this size and shape contains about 868 square feet of space, while one built in the ordinary shape, say 20x36, contains 720 feet-a difference of 148 square feet, while the outside walls have the same area. A small window in each pen will be sufficient, by having the partitions made partly of wire netting, according to Ohio Farmer, for which the plan was first drawn and described.

He was crossing Woodward avenue, in front of the city hall, yesterday, when a hack rubbed against him, and almost before he could look up the vehicle was half a square awav.

"Blue blood and blazes!" he shouted, as he jumped up and down in his rage; "but is this the Nineteenth century or not?"

"She's not," replied a newsboy, who thought he was being addressed. "She's the Campus Martius. What street are you looking for?" -Detroit Free Press.





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CLEVELAND BAY MARE AND COLT.

The illustration here given affords a spirited picture of the Cleveland bay mare "Dew Drop No. 4" and her colt "Patrician," in addition to giving a very fair idea of the characteristics of this popular breed of horses.



DEW DROP NO. 4 AND COLT PATRICIAN.

This mare is well known in the show ring, where she has gained some enviable premiums; notably at the American Horse show at Chicago in 1888, and at various Illinois state fairs. The colt has only been exhibited twice, but has two blue ribbons to his credit.

CURING CHEESE.

Professor James W. Robertson expresses the opinion, based on experience, that the temperature of the cheese curing room should be kept as nearly regular at 65 degrees as possible. A slight chilling, after a cheese has been curing at 65 degrees for two weeks, does little damage; but a steady temperature and constant curing give the best results. Bitter flavored cheese are usually the result of chilling in either the making room, press room or curing room. If the cause be prevented the consequences will be unknown.

The report comes from Australia that the long rabbit proof fence now being constructed between the New South Wales and South Australian borders is rapidly progressing toward completion. Camels are being utilized to transport the fencing materials. The line of fence when completed will be 850 miles long. One man only will be employed to look after it, as it is considered he will be able to make monthly inspections.

The Hagerstown & 100 Year Almanac.

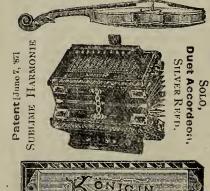
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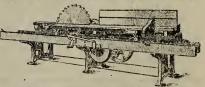
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ST. NICHOLAS.

The Century Co's Magazine for Young Folks. Enlarged and Printed in New Type.

Since 1873, when under the editorial management of Mrs Mary Mapes Dodge, the publication of St. Nicholas for Young Folks was begun, it has led all magazines for girls and boys Nothing like it was known before, and to-day, as the Chicago Inter-Ocean recently said, "it is the model and ideal juvenile magazine of the world." Through its pages the greatest writers of our time are speaking to the youth of America and England, and the best artists and engravers are training the eyes of the boys and girls to appreciate the highest in art. Nobody knows how many readers St Nicholus has. In the third largest public library in America,—that in Indianapolis,—more than 300c people read each month's number.

Since the first issue Mrs. Dodge has remained as editor. Early in its history other young people's magazines," "Our Young Folks," "The Little Corporal," "Riverside," etc., were consolidated with it, and its history has been with it, and its history has been one of growth from the first. Tennyson, Bry-ant, Longfellow, Whittier, Miss Alcott, Mrs, Burnett, Charles Dudley Warner, W. D. Howells, and almost every wellknown writer of our time have contributed to its pages. There is only one way in which its conductors can make it better, and that is by making more of it, and so they announce that with the beginning of the seventeenth volume (November, 1889) St. Nicholas will be enlarged by the addition of eight, and sometimes sixteen, extra pages in each number. This enlargement is absolutely required to make room for the rich store of new material which has been secured for the benefit of St. Nicholas readers. The use of new and clearer type will be begun with the November number.

During the coming year there are to be four important serial stories by four well-know American authors. Athletics and outdoor sports will be a special feature (contributed by Walter Camp, of Yale, and others), and there will be stories of character and adventure, sketches of information and travel, outdoor papers, articles of special literary interest, suggestive talks on natural history, other scientific subjects, and the march of events. Both the December and January numbers are to be holiday issues.

The price will be the same as heretofore, \$3.00 a year, 25 cents a number and all dealers and the publishers (The Century Co., New York) take subscriptions. New subscribers should begin with November.

POISONING WITH THE CALLA.

The Medical Analectic of Sept. 19 gives a case, taken from The Therapeutic Gazette, of a child being poisoned by eating a portion of the common Calla, or Richardia Africana. It states: "Previous to 1 o'clock p. m., same day, the child was perfectly healthy. About that time the mother observed the child walking along the sidewalk in front of the house chewing the stem of a Calla lily which one of the neighbors had thrown out. She took it away, and after giving the child a piece of pie, put it to bed; the child slept until 3 o'clock, when it woke up with rigors, vomiting, paleness and subsequent lividity of countenance, convulsive movements and failure of the circulation." By stimulation and use of remedies the child recovered, but afterwards had a high fever, and for several days remained in a critical condition.

According to the reports made by the United States consul to the department of agriculture, the vine is at home in Palestine since the time of the patriarchs, grows almost without cultivation, and is nearly unfailing in its annual crop. Phylloxera has not yet made its appearance. The area of vineyards about Jaffa is steadily extending, comprising now about 2,000 acres, an increase of 1,000 during the last fifteen years. A great impulse has been given vine growing by German settlers at Savona, who have introduced many new grapes, including the American Isabella, which is a success in this soil and cli-

of others

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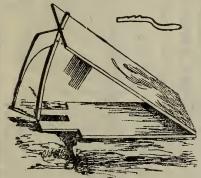
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WAY

TRAPPING GROUND MOLES.

We give an illustration of a simple trap that may be successfully used in catching that troublesome little pest, the ground mole. It is made of two ash boards, a full inch in thickness, seven inches in width and two feet six inches long, attached to one end by a broad butt hinge. The form given to the bottom board is shown in the cut, the central slit being made to admit the free play of the trigger, which is represented by itself in the right hand corner of the sketch.



A MOLE TRAP.

It is of iron, ten inches long; the lowe. part shaped like a paddle, five inches long, one and one-eighth inches wide

and the left hand end notched as shown. and three-quarters of an inch wide perpendicularly. The post, sixteen inches high, is curved to the circular sweep of the top board on its hinge. The teeth. six in number, on each side, are riveted seven-eighths of an inch apart, in a plate five and one-fourth inches long and one inch wide, containing four screw holes. placed zigzag, and this is found much firmer and more secure than if the teeth were inserted directly in the upper plank.

The trap is set, as shown in the cut, across a mole track, first digging a hole eight inches square and six inches deep and returning the soil, taking care to exclude all stones and large pebbles. Press the earth down pretty firmly, and set the trap so that the trigger touches the surface of the ground exactly over the line of the track. When the mole goes along his accustomed road, and finds it obstructed, his movements in reopening the track inevitably heaves up the surface so as to set off the trigger. and the teeth on one side or the other will catch him. Weight the trap with a heavy flat stone.

Geraniums kept for window culture require pruning to prevent their becoming stalky. The principal caution to observe in pruning is to cut the stems just beyond a bud.



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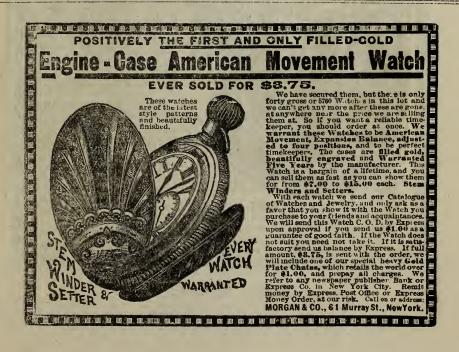
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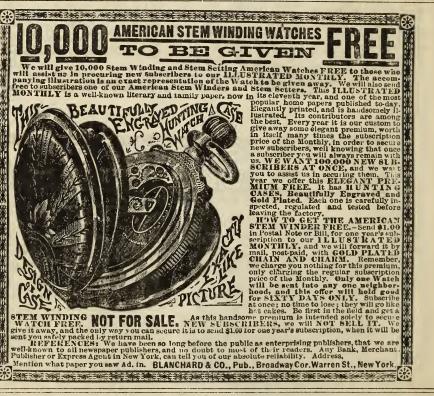
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